the appealed to every 'soble lord to grant the credit themselded from them.

Earl Fitte William, an out-of-place Whig, protested aspainst "Dis country being described as being the "highest taxed in Europe; it ought to be described "as that in which the taxes fall more lightly on the "people than in any other section of the European "cemmonwealth." If the noble lord had spoken of the lords instead of the people, he would have been right. "As to the speech of his noble friend at the "head of the Government," there had never been made one on such an occasion "of which it gight be made one on such an occasion "of which it raight be "more truly said that it conveyed scarcely a single "idea to the House addressed," and the published "idea to the House addressed," and the noble lord eught to know better what the wants of the House are respect to ideas. Earl Fitz-William desired arn from Lud Aberdeen who were "the other the other "powers," whose concurrence he was anxious to have! Perhaps Austria! He feared they might be induced by that power to consider certain minor chiects, as the evacuation of the Principalities, and the free navigation of the Dazube, as fustifying them in concluding peace. [Ridiculous fear, since Lord Aberconcluding peace. [Kidiculous tear, since Lord Aberden will certainly not be induced by any one to demand so much.] He wanted also to know what was to be understood by the integrity of Turkey—whether it was that circumscribed by the treaty of Adrianople, or sentething else! Finally, he considered that they feeled themselves in a very singular position, Parliament having no information whatever of the intentions of the Government. Accordingly he would vote for the credit.

The Marquis of Claure arde, whose comper is getting curre each test which experates him urther from office, claimed at test some explanation as his due for the unexampled liberality with which he had hitherto treated the ministry—an explanation respecting the progress which had been made and the course pursued since the former emplies were "asked for; he wanted to know something of the conditions and prospects of the war, and of the state of the country with respect to its allies. There had been successes on the side of the Türks, but not on the side of the British governthe tarks, but not on the sale of the British arms, which should not prevent him he wever, from passing a culogium on the bravery of the sailors in the Baltie and Black Sea. As to the relations with their allies he would fix a day when he relations with their allies he would fix a day when he raid move the production of the recent treaty Tereey and Austria, as well as o ofter documents likely to throw a light on their pre-"From general rumor it appeared that

through the pressure and persuasion of the British externment, the Blvan, which was much averse to it. "government, the Hovan, which was much averse to it, and the Turkish a inister recently concluded a conformation with Austria, by which the Austrian troops owere to enter the Danubian provinces, and occupy a "perficient of the Turkish empire." How was it that, at the hour of danger, Austria, instead of hurrying into the field held back and commenced fresh negotiations! He wanted also to know whether the Vienna Conformation and what they were consulting Conferences went on, and what they were consulting about? On the whole they depended too much on the German Powers.

In order to prove that Austria "ought" to be the best In order to prove that Austria "ought" to be the best possible ally. Lord Clarendon showed how she was circumscribed and threatened by Russia in all parts of her dominious. The Austro-Turkish treaty could not have been laid before the House, no ratified copy of it having been received as yet. He thought he might assure them that the time was not far distant when they should have Austria cooperating with them; he "answered, however, for nothing." Still, from the general character of Austria, and from his own administration of the Foreign Office, their lordships were ministration of the Foreign Office, their lordships were satisfied to draw the most cheering conclusions. Having twice been convicted of the most unblushing false-hoods, Lord Clarendon naturally expects implicit belief in his assurance "that there is no intention of re-"turning to the status que, and that there is no inten-"tion of listening to a pat shed-up peace, which could "only be a hollow truce, and which would render a re-"turn to war inevitable."

After this brilliant display of their own highly educated

After this brilliant display of their own highly educated minds, the Lords naturally turned to the subject of national education, and we will leave them there.

During the discussion in the Lords the Commons were occupied upon several indifferent subjects, until the speech of Lord Aberdeen was communicated to them, which produced "a disagreeable sensation." Lord John Russel perceived at once that it was necessary to the communication of the commu

sary to produce a counter sensation.

When the first extraordinary grant was about to be asked, the Government dispatched the "magnificent" Baltic fleet; on the occasion of the second one, the fa-mons bombardment of Odessa had to serve as a catcher; now the watchword selected was Sevastopol. Lord John began by certifying to the "patriotic"

spirit of the House in having given its aid so liberally when asked for the first grants, and thanked the House when asked for the first grants, and thanked the House for having hitherto so judiciously abstained from putting any embarrassing questions to the Government. Great, very great things had been achieved thereby, namely, a very great number of ships and men had been precured. Of first, second and third-rate steam ers they had now 17, against only one on the 1st o January, 1853; of sailing line-of-battle ships 17 agains 11; and a marine force of 57,200 against 33,910 They had also placed on the Turkish shores a force o above 30,000 soldiers, "a great part of which was "lately at Varna." So much for the material of war. As to the operations of war, they had "but just commenced, and all he could say was, that the Turkish "army had performed deeds of valor. Nobody would "now say that it required only a fillip from the "now say that it required only a fillip from the "Emperor of Russia to overthrow the whole Ottoman Power. Beside the chivalrous deeds of the "Turks, the glories of this war consisted in the perfect union and harmony between the French English armies.

Now, with respect to the vote he asked for, he could not tell them what the money was exactly required for. Some two millions might be absorbed by the Commissariat, ordnsnee, and transports; besides, a large body of Turkish troops might be joined with the British army and receive pay from the British Government. On the whole, he asked the money not on the ground of detailed estimates, but for the use of the Severnment. " as it might have occasion for it.

Austria, said the noble lord, had a greater interes on protecting Turkey than even France or England The Czar would have the complete command of the Government of Austria as soon as he domineered over the Principalities, with a predominant influence in Turkey. However, to judge Austria justly, it should what difficulties she was beset On more than one side Russian armies could approach On more than one side Russian armies could approach to within no great distance of the Austrian capital, and on the other hand, some of the kingdoms submit-ted to her were so disturbed as to make it a perilous thing for her to enter into hostilities. It had, there-fore, been her policy to attempt, as long as possible, to obtain the settlement of these questions by nego-tistion. But recently she had dispatched a message to the Eurepear of Purils when the contract of the settlement of these properties of the settlement of the the Emperor of Russia, whose answer could not be termed evasive. "Firstly, Russia does not profess "hozzelf ready, to fix any time for the evacuation " of the Principalities. She states, now that " war has been declared, and now that England "and France are engaged in that war, and are spperior to her in the Black Sca and the "Paltie, while her fleets do not leave her ports, that there remains only the seat of war in the Principalities, and the navigation of the Danube, where "she can hope to restore the balance, and by the suc "cesses of her arms to obtain a victory for herself She therefore declines on those terms the enseua-tion of the Principalities." Russia was ready to adopt the principles contained in the protocol of the 9th of April, except the admission of Turkey into the European concert. With regard to the future con European concert. With regard to the future conduct of Anetria, Lerd John considers on the one side that she is mistaken in her present policy, but on the other he cannot believe that she will forfeit the enother he cannot believe that an even fortest the engagements into which she has entered. By those engagements with the western powers and with Turkey, she was bound to take part in the attempt to drive back Russia. It was possible that she might attempt again to obtain from St. Petersburg some better assurance. They, of course, had no control over the councils of Austria, and Austria had no control over the King of Prussia. All the powers were, accordingly, in the most favorable position for jointly counteracting

Russia.

Lord John then came to a great and enthusiastic exposition of what they—England and France—proposed to do. The integrity of Turkey was not compatible with a return to the status geo in the Principalities. Ale said:

palities. glle said:

"But, Sir, there is another mode in which the position of Russia is us making to the independence and integray of Turkey. I mean the establishment of a great fortress, prepared with at the combinations of art, made as impregnable as it is possible for art to make it, and containing within its ports a very large fleet of line-of-battle ships, ready at any time to come down with a favorable wind to the Bospherus. I say that that is a position so menacing to Turkey, that no treaty of peace could be considered erise which left the Emperor of Russia in that same position of menace. [Emograous cheering.] We shall be ready, as we have been needy, to communicate with the flowarment of France upon that subject, and I have every reason to believe, that the views of the Govarument of the Emperor of the French coincide with our ow'u in that respect." [Cheers].

With respect to Mr. Dieraeli's proposition of an autumnal session, Lord John "declined to accept at "the hand of members of this Bosse restrictions. freedem of ministers.

It would be as tedious as it is superfluous to report the rayings of the Humes, Banaes, Knights, Alcoxes,

the rayings of the Humes, Babaes, Knights, Alcoxes, and twiti quanti, on this occasion.

Mr. Cobden, believing in the words of Lord John, and thinking that he had turned the House into a council of war, very anxiously labored to show why Sevastopol and the Crimea should on no account be taken. A point of more interest was raised by him through means of the question whether this country was in alliance with the sovereignties against the nationalities. A great deluxion prevailed with the people tionalities. A great delusion prevailed with the people who fancied that the war had been undertaken in favor of any oppressed nationalities. It had, on the context, here conducted with the producted with the conducted with the people with the p trary, been conducted with a view of riveting still closer the chains by which Hungary and Italy were closer the chains by which Hungary and Tany web bound in the grasp of Austria. There were honorable and deluded gentlemen in the House who "had been "crying out that the Government were not carrying "on the war as they ought to do, that they ought to

have some other man at the head of the War Depart-partment; nay, sometimes they had even said, at the head of the Government. They had called out for Lord Paimerston. And this was all done for the interest of Hurgary and the Italians. He had heard "interest of Hungary and the Italians. He had heard
"it from the lips of two of the greatest chiefs of Hun"gary and of Italy declared, that so far from their
"hopes and aspirations resting upon that noble lord,
"they knew that when the noble lord had an opportunity of giving them a moral support, he would not
"so much as lift up his finger in their favor. If there
was any member in the present Government at this
"moment, upon whom these leaders would be less dis"posed to rely than upon another, it was that noble
"lord. He did not believe that the noble lord was
"lord. He did not believe that the noble lord was
"aware of the great imposture practiced in his name,
but the delasion had happily exploded."
"Mr. Layard and Isord Dudley Stuart did nothing but
repeat their old speeches, with this variation, that

peat their old speeches, with this variation, that ord Dudley's opinion of the magic force of the name

Falmerston" was "more exalted than ever."
It was reserved for Mr. Disraeli to blow up by one nigle breath the whole bubble speech of Lord John. single breath the whole bubble speech of Lord Jehn. Having briefly justified his proposition of an autemal session by an allusion to Sinope and other exploits that occurred during the last autumnal vacation, he confessed himself to be surprised, bewildered, alarmed at the announcement of the impending destruction of Seenstopel and the conquest of the Crimea. Lord John here expressed dissent, but did not rise; Mr. Disraed, however, sitting down on his part, forced Disracil, however, sitting down on his part, forced Lord John to an explanation. In a voice of humility Lord John to an explanation. In a voice of humility and confusion he came forward, at last: "I may as "well state that what I said was, that I thought Kussia could not be allowed to maintain the menacing attitude she has done by keeping so large a fleet at "Sevastopel." Having elicited this confession from Lord John, Mr. Disraeli delivered one of his most savage and sarcastic speeches on record, which would well repay a perusal in extense, and which ended with

Sollowing words:
'Keally, after what we have heard there seems great un the following words:
"Really, after what we have heard there seems great unfairness in the painful distinction which is made at times between the policy of Lord Aberdeen and the policy of some of his colleagues. I am no admirer or supporter of Lord Aberdeen, but I am no admirer either of the parliamentary policy which would exone the members of a Cabinet at the expense of their colleagues. It does not at all appear to me, after the statement which the noble Lord opposite has made of what it was he say a he said, that his policy as to Kussia, substantially differs from that of Lord Aberdeen, and this, after all, is some satisfaction to the people of England. We have not, then, a divided Cabinet, the session at last closes upon Ministers in unison upon this subject; and, so far as conducting the war with small purposes goes, so far as having from great objects of policy mean and igfar as having from great objects of policymean and ig scant results, the Coulition Government appear to be

Lord Palmerston's jokes were of no use. After the speech of Mr. Disraeli, and a number of other mem-bers having tisen to protest that they had been entire-ly deluded by Lord John's first speech, the motion for the supply was indeed voted, but only on the condition that the debates should be resumed to-night, Lord Dudley Stuart announcing, at the same time his in-tention to move an address to the Queen, "praying that she would be graciously pleased not to prorogue Parliament until she might be enabled to afford the House more full information with respect to the relations existing with foreign powers, and of her views and prospects in the contest in which her KARL MARY. Majesty was engaged."

CRONSTADT AND ITS FORTS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

COPENHAGEN, July 16, 1854. The last telegraph dispatches give the intelligene that the whole allied fleet in the Baltic has latel that the Whole ained neet in the banks has had saled away in the direction of Cronstadt, and that all appearances indicated an intention of the old Vice-Admiral soon to strike a decisive blow. Of course, Cronstadt and the "allied fleet" are now in everybody's mouth, and all Europe is banging by the ears the ends of the telegraph wires, expecting the au-nouncement of some great achievement, or terrible

us, meantime, ameliorate the uneasy feeling caused by our suspense, by a bird's-eye, or rather, panersmic view of this Malta of the Baltic-as the Russians are accustomed to call it—the pregnability or impregnability of which, is a matter of so much

discussion, and of so much diversity of opinion.

The following description is from evidence derived partly from personal observation and partly from those whose advantages of situation enabled them to make still more extensive investigations and explorations than the writer himself was able to do.

The fortress of Cronstadt lies about 25 miles from Potershurg on the eastern point of Rothrai Ostrof a little island in the interior extremity of the Gulf of Finland. The island was formerly called by the Finns Rat Island. It consists of chalk, and is about six lies long and one mile in breadth.

At the entrance to the harbor proper stands the

Krosschloss, built by Peter the Great, on an island, just opposite the citadel; and the haven itself is approachable only through a very narrow and well-dended channel. The passage between Krosschloss and Cronstadt is about 2,000 yards wide, and deep enough for vessels of the greatest draught.

Considered apart from its great importance as a ation for the Russian Baltic fleet, Cronstadt is no only St. Petersburg's protector against foreign attack, but also its haven. Here the ships are searched; and here those of great draught must shift their cargoes here those of great draught must shift their cargoes upon smaller craft, that can sail up the Neva, which, during the dry senson, has often not more than ten feet depth of water in its mouth. The entrance to the Neva is through two navigable channels. The northern channel is, by usture, very difficult to navigate, on account of its numerous sandbanks, and is now said to be rendered altogether unnavigate, by sanken ships laden with stone southern arm is much broader than the northern but the narigable channel is very narrow, and runs close up under the walls of Cronstadt, which walls are

dotted with cannon."

Cronstadt is built in the form of a scalene triangle, with three harbors on the southerly side. The exterio with three harbors on the southerly side. The exterior or man-of-nar harbor is completely inclosed by massive, strongly-tortified moles, and is capable of affording shelter to about 35 ships of the line, though at periods of low water, many of these vessels are compelled to anchor in the middle harbor, which is principally used for fitting out and repairing vessels belonging to the fleet, and therefore includes docks, powder-magazines. etc. The third, teest, or interior harbor, which affords com sufficient for 500 ships, and runs parallel with the middle harber, receives only incrementmen, for which vessels there is, besides, an excellent place of tempe just outside the harter, which is also protected a fortress built in the Gulf close by Cronstadt.

The nature of the water here, renders it impossible or a ship to exist more than 20 years at longest, and besides this, they are inclosed in the ice a large portion of the year, generally from the close of November till the beginning of May.

About half the year, therefore, the harbor of Cron-tadt is as dead as a desert, and the wide-extended menotony of ice is interrupted by only two roads, one of which leads to St. Petersburg, the other to Oranienbaum. In the year 1849, the harbor at Cronstadt was covered with ice from the 20th of November 1849, the statement of t

The construction and reparation of vessels go or in Peter the Great's channel, which passes into the town between the middle and west harbors. It is 2,160 feet long, 56 feet wide, and 26 feet deep. The banks are of solid masonry, and the channel is filled and emptied by means of locks and steam-pumps. Immediately in the vicinity are the docks, where ten ships at once can undergo reparation. There, also, are the ball and bamb foundries, and other manu actories of military materials. With the assistance of Catharine channel, which is 1,180 feet in length, and s in communication with west harbor, the war-vessels are enabled to supply themselves with necessaries diect from the magazines

The town is regularly built, with straight, hand-e. he streets, and large open places or squares. With the exception of the buildings belonging to the Govern-ment, the houses generally are of but one story, and are built of wood. Between Peter the Great's and Catharine's Channel, lies the Italian Palace, which Prince Menchikoff built in 1703, just after he had wrested this Island from the Swedes. Here is the Pilot Academa, in which 469 popils, mostly the sons of

everything belonging to navigation; while during the summer they are at sea, either on board men-of-war or merchantmen, in order to acquire a perfect knowl-edge of the Baltic and the Gulf of Finland.

edge of the Baltic and the Gulf of Finland.

Among the most respectable buildings which deserve mention, the Admiralty, the Exchange, the Caserne, the Protestant Gymnasium, several other schools and hospitals, the Royal Casino, and the house of Peter the Great; that is, the building in which he once fixed his residence for some length of time. With the exception of a few oaks, which the renowned Czar is said to have planted with his own hand, there are now no traces left of its former garden.

said to have planted with his own hand, there are now no traces left of its former garden.

The fixed population of Cronstadt is not great, when we subtract the garrison, the sailors, and the laborers in the Arsenal; but in the summer the town numbers over 40,000 inhabitants, of whom not a small preportion are foreigners. Of these the most numerous have hitherto been the English. The town exists by the facet and by the ships of commerce, and is, therefore, quite as deserted and silent in winter as it is busy and bustling in summer. The town and harbor were founded by Peter the Great, who hald the foundations in 1740, but the town did not receive its present name until 1721.

With regard to the fortifications, we will first mention Fort Alexander. It is situated on the most north-

tion Fort Alexander. It is situated on the most northern corner of the island, is constructed of massive ern conner of the island, is constructed of massive blocks of Finnish granite, and is arranged for 150 gurs, although it has hitherto had but 120. The wenting number has doubtless been lately supplied. The Autocrat would not certainly allow even suck a The Autocraft would be deficiency to exist long under existing circumstances.

In the middle of the fort is a large yard, or rather open square; and here is the caserne or barracks, arranged to hold 650 soldiers. The building is bombproof, and the cannons are all of the largest caliber; but the whole fortrees is said to suffer from the same inconvenience as the fortifications at Sevasiopol. The back walls of the easements have no vent-holes; the embrasures are very small, and, as the smoke from the pewder can thus find no egress, the hands at the guns—such, at least, is the report—are soon obliged

to retire or be sufficiated.

The next fortification westward from Fort Alexander is Firt Peter, armed with 80 gune, and the one side of which descinates the reads and the passage to St. Fetersburg. Fort Menchikoff, which was built in 1851. commands one channel. Finelly, on the right bank of this channel, and opposite Fort Menchikoff, lies Fort Risbank, which, when finished, will play 250

The latest accounts from St. Petersburg confirm the ntelligence that all the strand batteries which dominate the channel that leads into the roads, have been doubled, and all these batteries, which together now doubled, and all these batteries, which together now number 8,000 guns of the greatest caliber, must be brought to silence before Cronstadt itself can ever be attacked. The same intelligence says further that there stends three corps of artillery in reserve.

By a wasse of March 11, General Doint of the en-gineers has been appointed "Governor Military" of Cronstedt ad interms, and thus replaces the regular

commandent, General Lucche.

The readers of this description will perceive that
Crenstant is a very redoubtable fortification, even to he allied armada, and this, too, without the aid of the allied armada, and this, too, without the all of those "infernal machines," submarine batteries, etc., which seme time since filled the columns of the Ger-man journals, but which in reality never existed any-where except in the brains of the Russian disposed Berliners. Many, indeed, are the changes which have been rung, nevertheless, upon these reports, and all possible versifications have been made out of them. The most popular of these German Nights' entertainments, was the one which was to "blow up "the whole of Admiral Napier's fleet, without the ne-"cersity, on the part of the Russians, of discharging a gun." The Russian engineers had made cavities in large blocks of granite, filled them with powder, corked hemplaced them, by means of electrical wires, in communication with galvanic batteries in Cronstadt, and sunk them in the Channel. The British Queen and Lords will, therefore, doubtless, some fine day, get perplexing news that their fine fleet has suddenly van-ished in the Baltic, as did the army of Cambyses in the

sands of the desert. AUSTRIAN MOVEMENTS.

The following dispatch comes from Vienna. We give it for what it may be worth: "VIENNA, 23d July.—Prince Gorchakoff's mission to this C urt has entirely falled. The Emperor Francis Jo-seph will not disappoint the expectations of Europe." It was expected in Vicana that if Prussia del not throw

any immediate difficulty in the way, a new and decisive protocol would be signed by the Conference on the 19th 20th July. A courier with the official communication of the answer of Russia left Vienna on Saturday, 23d, for Paris and London. A statement from Bucharest, 19 h. that Gen. Hess had crossed the Wallachian frontier, is

PRUSSIA.

It seems hopeless to expect that Prussia will confially come to terms with the allied powers. We have, however, no further intelligence on which to decide. A story scurrent that the King has declared openly "it would be a soffice to go to war with Russia.

GERMAN CONFEDERATION. On the 19th the representatives of Austria and Prussia presented their treaty of April 20, to the Diet at Frank-fort. The Cabinets invite the Diet to strengthen the Aus tre Prussian convention by acceding to it unconditionally

FROM THE DANUBE.

FROM THE DANUBE.

On the 19th another battle was fought near Gaurgevo, in which the Russians are reported to have been completely defeated, with two of their generals killed. We have few or no details of this second battle. The present situation of things on the Danube may be told in a very few words. All parties are waiting for the advance of Austria. Prince Gorchakoff commands in person the 70,090 men stationed at Francehi, while 30,000 supposed to be under Oster-Sachen, are posted at Budechi on the left bank of the Argish, to guard against any attack from the Tarks at Oltenitzs. It is considered that Omer Pasha will not hazerd any general engagement unassisted by his allies. As to the allies, their motions are slow.

Prince Gorchakoff announces that he will hold the Danube Provinces with 100 000 men if necessary. He also orders that to all official documents published in the Principalities, in which the name of the Emperor Nicholas occurs, the title of "Protector of the Principalities of the "Danube shall be added. Three Austrian officers of rank strived at Shruals 10th July, and immediately left for Varna as commissioners of the Austrian Government. Once Pasha had returned from Varna and was gone to Russichek. Lord Cardigan, with the 11th English Hussers, had returned to the camp at Devno, after a reconsistence of two weeks duration along the banks of the Danube.

The avanced feve of the British army has progressed to find the ton Devno, and the remainder are encamed.

snube. The avanced force of the British army has progressed The avanced force of the British army has progressed in different positions between that piace and Varna. The health and discipline of the troops were excellent. The incorporation of the Bashi-Bazouks into the allied anny is completed. All their officers are Europeans, and in future they are to be regularly paid. Admiral Hamelin has ordered the immediate construction of thirty troop-ships, capable of transporting 4,000 men at each voyage. It is supmised that these ships are for use on the Dannies. The Generals in third are understood to have now completed all their plans of the example.

Ance The Contrassion of the campaign.

A new personage Gen, Wassilezikoff has been reconstruing the Temosch and Altschanz passes into Waltshia. On the 11th July Gen, Rodiger suddenly left Wassile. On the 11th July Gen, Rodiger suddenly left Wassile. On the 11th July Gen, Rodiger suddenly left Wassile. On the 11th July Gen, Rodiger suddenly left was but is he is very old it is not likely he will join the may in the field. It is said that Prince Pashkiewitch will

ortions not killed as was reported.
It of the first less senin present of \$2,000,000 france the Sultan.
There are strange unnows respecting the death of the

Increase are straight than the respecting take each of the mean General Annels. Gorchakoff and he were known he at variance, and it is now whispared that Gorchakoff nuws more about the so-called salicide than any one case, o, at least, say the latter-writers, but it is probably a reaction of the same training and the same training and the same training and the research report that five recks had attempted to assessinate Lord Hagian.

FROM THE BALTIC.

FROM THE BALTIC.

Nepler's fleet has left Baro Sound. Chosens has disappeared from on board. Numerous transports, with the beggege, &c. of the French expeditouary land force, have passed the Sound. Bomersand, in the Aland Isles, is to be bombarded on the arrival of the French troops. Martial law has been proclaimed at Riga, and in the district of the Dona, in consequence of the disaffection of the inhabitants toward Enesia. It is assumed by French and English politicians, that if the western powers take and keep possession of the important position of the Aland Isles. Sweden will no longer hesitate to Join their alliance. The fleet of ninety gun-boats (Anglo-French) is now completed and organized into three squadrons. The bulk of the allied fleet has put to sea, and is supposed to be cruising off the Gulf of Pothnia.

PROM THE BLACK SEA.

On the 15th July, three English steamers arrived off Odessa, and after a heavy camousade destroyed some small works near the spot were the steam-frigate Tiger went ashere. The object of the attack was to complete the destruction of the Tiger, to prevent her machinery being available to the Russians.

The rest of the fleet were at tex.

On the "th Captain Perker, of the British Signate Pira-

FROM THE BLACK SEA.

brand, was shot through the heart at Sulina, and was buried at Constantinopie on the 12th, with military

THE POSITION OF GREECE.

The insursection is completely at an end. The cruisers of the allied fleet seize all the arms they find on board the ships they search. We have already stated in Tuz Traisuxe that the Porte has established two conditions for the recentablishment of peace with Greece: the first is a mablic reparation; the second an indemnity for the loss and damage occasioned to Ottoman subjects. That indemnity, the amount of which is to be fixed by four Commissioners, Turksh, Greek, French and English, is to be paid within a brief period. If in two months complete satisfaction is not given to Turkey, that power will resource its hostile attitude toward Greece.

MOVEMENTS IN ASIA. MOVEMENTS IN ASIA.

The Turce-Egyptian division sent, under the orders of Hassen Pasha to the Asiatic coast, had succeeded in landing arms, ammunition and field artillery for the use of Shamyla army, which is every day becoming better organized. Two French Engineers have proceeded, on board the frigate Vauban, to make a reconneisance in the direction of Batun and along the coest of Circassia.

THE AUSTRIAN AND PRUSSIAN NOTES. The Dusselderff Gazette publishes the following as the text of the notes addressed by the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin to that of St. Petesburgh, relative to the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities:

usified Berlin to that of St. Petersburgh, relative to the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities:

"To Count Esterhary at St. Petersburgh."

Virena, July 3.

"In presence of the great crisis which keeps Europe in a state of anxious expectation, the Emperor, our angust master, has resolved to address himself once more to the magnanimous sentiments of the Emperor Nicholas, by inviting him to weigh the urgent necessity of seeking some means of putting an end to a state of things so threatening for all positions and all interests.

It is impossible to conceal that the occupation of the two Principalities of the Danube by the Russian troops has been one of the principal causes of the disquiring development which the present quarrel has taken, and that at this very time it is that measure which has caused the failure of all attempts to arrive at a pacific solution. By the silence which she has observed to the summon of France and England, tending to the evacuation of these Principalities, Russia has placed herself in a state of war with the two western powers, and by that has given to the struggle a fresh and so great an extension that it is impossible to foreese the disastrous consequences that may result from it."

"The Emperor Nicholas cannot be ignorant to what a point the interests of the Austrian empire, which are confunded in many respects with those of Germany, have already suffered in a political, commercial, and manufacturing point of view, from the prolonged occupation. It is also evident that these evils must increase in proportion to the extension given to the theater of war.

"In this serious state of things, the Emperor, our august master, penetrated with the duties imposed upon him by the care of the interests of his people, seet himself compelled to accept, by the protocol a copy of which is annexed, engagements from the accomplishment of which he cannot withdraw.

"The Emperor of Russia in weighing all those considerations will appreciate the importance which the Emperor, our angust master, must attach to the Russian armies not extending their operations further in the countries beyond the Danube, and that he should on his side furnish positive indications as to the precise period, and we hope not a distinct one, when an end will be put to the occupation of the Principalities.

"The Emperor Niebolas, we doubt not, wishes for peace. He will consequently consider on the means for putting an end to a state of things which tends every day more and mere to become for Austria and Germany a fruitful source of calamities. He will not wish by an interminate duration of that occupation or by straching to the evacuation conditions the accomplishment of which will be independent of our will, to impose on the Emperor Francis Joseph the imperious duty of himself providing the means for protecting the interests which are so seriously compromised by the present state of thirgs.

"Have the goodness, M. le Compt, in reading the present dispatch to Count de Nesselrode, and in handing him a copy of it, to point out the particular value which we attach to receiving prompt and precise declarations which may serve to tranquilize our own interests fand at the same time, serve to put an end to the horrors of war. Accept, Acc.

"De Boot." The Emperor Niebolas, we doubt not, wishes for peace

"To Baron de Worthern.

"To Baron de Worthern.

"Bratin, July 12.

"The Cabinet of Vienna has just communicated to us the dispatch which Count de Buol, by order of the Emperor, has addressed to the Austrian Envoy at St. Petersburg, in order that he may read it to Count de Nesselrode, and furnish him with a copy of it. We find in that dispatch on the subject of the occupation of the Principalities by the Russian troops, views which are participated in by the King, our august master.

"It is with profound regret that his Majesty has witnessed up to this time the failure of all the efforts which his Cabinet has made to put an end to a state of things which is not only one of the principal reasons of the present struggle, which excites the greatest unensiness, and the rac consequences of which must necessarily increase by a more prolonged and extended duration. Since, in a state of things which so nearly affects so many positions and so many interests, the Emperor of Austria has once more addressed himself to the exactled sentiments of the Emperor of Russia, in order to prevent the development of these imminent dangers, the King, our august master, cannot but give his support to this proceeding of the Austrian Cabinet. According to the orders of his Majesty, I king you, in consequence, M. le Baron, to also make known to Count de Nesselrone the protocol of the 9th April, a copy of which is annexed, and to express to his Excellency our confidence that the Emperor Nicholas will only see in them motives for submitting to an impartial appreciation the high value which, as well as the Emperor Francis Joseph, the King our august master, must strech to the Russian armies not extending their operations further in the Danabhan Provinces, and that a not distant term may be put to the occupation of the prevaice by his armies. The King cannot separate himself from the convection that his august brother in Itw in his windown has only to follow a path in conformity with his own interessia swell with his preceding declarations, to his wiscom has only to follow a path in conformity with his own interests as well with his preceding declarations, to bring the questions in dispute, by the assurances which respond to the just solicitude of the Courts of Bernin and of Vienna, on a ground which offers practical starting points, and lead to a satisfactory solution by a circumscribing wardke action on both sides. Our august master hopes that the present proceeding will meet with a reception from the Emperer of Russia conformably to the scattering which dictated it, and that the reply will be of a nature to withdraw the King from the painful necessities imposed on him by his daties and his engagements. Have the goodness, Monsieur le baron, to communicate this dispatch to the Chancelor of the Empire. Accept, &c., (Signed)

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA. A letter writer from Beilin makes the following state-

I have had a conversation of the most interesting kind, with a person who has just arrived from St. Petersburg, where he remained a considerable time, and where he was enabled to judge of the impression produced on Russian society by the events which are now passing. The Emperic Nicholas is more than ever under the influence of the cli Russian party. He will not make the sacrifice of one of his ideas, and he persists in believing, in spite of the checks experienced by his troops, that the moment has arrived for the accomplishment of his designs. At the period of the departure of the person of whom I speak (the latinstly, great movements of troops were taking place in the capital, and reenforcements were every day directed toward those parts of the const which were the most menaced by the allied fleets. The Emperor held frequent reviews of them. The population abstained from all sorts of manifestation, and hid their uneasiness under an apparent calmeres. It is, however, believed at St. Poter-burg, that there is nothing to be feared in the I have bud a conversation of the most interesting kind. all sorts of manifestation, and hid their uneasiness under an apparent calmices. It is, however, believed at St. Poter-bury, that there is nothing to be feared in the direction of Cronstaut, which is looked upon as impreg-nable, especially since the construction of the new and important works. At Cronstaut the most minute precas-tions have been taken, the parrison is always under arms, and the artillerymen are night and day at their pieces, ready to open the five. Notwithstanding the movements of the troops to which I have alluded, many important points on the coast are without defense, or defended im-perfectly. It is now quite evident that the military re-courses of linear had been much exagerated, in the same the extraction of which all has made so many so-clines, and so indefatigably intrinced, opposes the most surious material obstacles to ber defense. Russia is punished by her very sin. These same material obstacles have not showed her to maintain an effective force of more than 10 does not 10,000 men in the Principallies, notwithstruding all assertions to the contrary; and those obstacles also prevent her, in spite of her exertions and her successive appeals from lining her coasts, along the Balts and in Finland, with a force sufficient to defend them. You may regard this intelligence as positive, Every day Russia lose part of her great, c. The Emperor Nichelas had forefold the dissolution of Turkey. He has then too hasty, or rather he had deceived himself. It was the destruction of his own influence that was at hand, were, it is true, deceived like himself, but it is no longer permitted to-day to be blind to the result of passing events, and not to see that the influence of Russia has received a shock from which it can never recover. Russian society shock from which it can never recover. Russian socie appears to be aware of it. Reasonable men in Russia a appears to be aware of it. Rensonable men in Russia are terrified at the situation in which the obstinacy of their mester has placed their country, and the rest of the population the small portion which reflects, is beginning to waver in their high opinion of the Emperor, and cease to consider him as a demigod since the signal defeats experienced by his armies. There is at bottoma latent but general discontent, which may sooner or later manifest itself by an insurrection, and bring about a catastrophe.

VIENNA, Tuesday-At Frankfort, on the 23d, the German Diet acceded to the Austro-Prussian treaty of alliance by 16 votes to 1 against the motion. The dissentient was feiklenburg. An army of 50,000 men is to be concentrated between Szegedin and Arad. The reserves called out will amount to 120,000 men. Throughout Italy the state of public feeling is very bad. It is said that an ineutroction

at Moldina is contemplated. The French garrison at

the Calle de las Rejas was attacked and gutted. The peo-ple then rushed to the residence of Sartorius, Count de San Luis-the unpopular minister-where they smashed all the furniture, and nearly demolished the building. Next they demolished the residence of M. Salamanca, whose railroad speculations in connection with Christian and her clique are so notorious. Count Quinto, Iate Alcalde Corregider of Madrid, had also his house pulled down. The streets where the fighting was hottest we the Calle Ancha San Bernardo, a long wide street, extending from the Plazuela San Domingo, not far from the palace, to the gate which leads to the suburban village of Chamberri; the Plazuela San Domingto itself; the Plaza del Orien'e, in front of the Royal Pa/ace; the Calle de Preciados; the well-known Paerto del Sol, which is in the center of the city, and upon which open the six prine pal streets of Madrid, namely, the San Geronimo, Carretoz, Mayer, Carmen, Montera, and Alcala; the Calle Alcala, and the Plaza Mayer. In all these, as well as the Calle Atocha, barricades had been thrown up and vigor-ously defended by the people. Troops had occupied the post-office, in the Puerto del Sol. The following address was handed to the Queen, by a commission of citizens appointed to demand an audience:

"Senora: The undersigned, Spanish citizens and in-repreters of the well-s and desires of the people of Mad-i, whom they have the honor to represent, expose to terpreters of the walks and dealers of the beside of Madrid, whom they have the honor to represent, expose to your Mejesty with due respec that, considering the grave circumstances in which are this capital and the whole nation, there is no other means of safety for the Throne but in restoring to the people the rights that have been usurped from them, respecting their principles of morality and justice removing from your Mejesty's sade the perhidout councillors who have compromised by their misdeds and violence the peace of the kingdom and the institutions that the country has conquerred with its blood and treasures. The people of Madrid demand Constituent Cortes, in which may be fixed in a stable and secure manner the bases of its political and social reorganization. Among them, and as a guarantee of order and liberty, it demands the reestablishment of the National Guard. The people, exhausted by the weight of our ones taxes, also asks of your Majesty a diminution of the imposts and other burdens upon it. Victim and plaything of adventurers and of bastard ambitions, it dares to hope that merit and victure alone with the listened to in the councils of the Crown. May your Majesty be pleased favorably to receive the sentiment of the people of Madrid, which the exponents transmit with all facility.

"God preserve, &c. Modrid, July 17, 1854."

The Commission states that the Queen heard them kind-lty.

The Madrid correspondent of The London Times thus

The Madrid correspondent of The London Times thus

describes the revolt in that city: MADRID, Tuesday, July 18, 8 A. M.

Before going out I sit down to give you some account of what came under my own observation during the last night. Toward 9 o'clock symptoms of agitation were ob-servable in the streets, but at first there was nothing to indiente more then an outbreak of joy on the part of the people at having got rid of the Ministry. From a window in the Carrera San Geronimo I could see to the Puerto del Sol, where there was a consid rable stir. Presently a number of men and lade marched by in disorder and with various cries. One or two of them had swords, others in the Carriera San Geronimo I could see to the Puerto del Sol, where there was a considerable stir. Presently a number of men and lade marched by in disorder, and with various cries. One or two of them had swords, others sticks, but I saw no other weapons. Other bands succeeded them with a sprinking of muskets, and then others, or which a large preportion were armed. Groups stationed themselves at street corners and replied to their cheers as they passed. The chief cries I heard, then and throughout the evening, were "Death to Christina," "Freah Labericat, "Death to San Lius," "Death to "the thieves." "Frea General Dulce," was very often repeated within my herring, and there were other cheer, too numerous, and some relating to the Queen Mother too indecorous, to write down. I dare say there may have been shouts for the Queen, but I do not remember to have heard one for or against. It was stated to me about this time that 300 muskets had been taken by the people from the Gobierno Politico, at the west end of the Caile Mayer. Still all was quiet, harring the shouts and rapid movement of the haif-armed bends. Not a seeder or policeman was to be seen in the streets. Madrid seemed denivered up to its own government for the evening. One mob seized seven or eight musicians of the Engineers, and made them accompany them, playing Riego's Hymn. With another party marched by, apparently quie willing, about 40 infantry soldiers, with two others in front. Meanwhile news reached me that the mob were guiting the house in the Calle del Prado occupied by two of the ex-Ministers, Messrs. San Luis and Colceron. They plundered nothing, II mean the mob, not the Ministers, but burnt the whole contents of the house, furniture, valuable books and pictures, in bon-fires in the streets. Before this operation was completed, a similar one commenced nearer to me. In the Calle Cedaceros, about 100 yards from where I was, was M. Salamanca's house. It is almost in the Calle San Geronimo, a narrow-fronted Churche-whose bells, by the bye, like The people kept out of their way and showed them no ani-mosity. A little after 1 o'clock, everything appearing percent is, with the comprise of the attacks on the houses.

at Modeins a contemplated. The French curries at a Banne is the resistence. Prince Gorchador is carried at the future of the mission. The Pack semain close to find Dunable. Stry thousand are strongly fortifying Gistration of the content of the content of the packet of the content of the con

The following are said to be the names of the new Mis-

Moderado Opposition—Duke of Rivas, President of the Council and Marine.

Progresista—Cantero, Finance.

Progresista—Gomez de la Serna, Grace and Justice.

Progresista—Roda, Fomento.

Was a Moderado; is now ultra-Liberal—Rice Ross.

nterior.
Moderado Opposition—Mayans, Foreign Affairs.
Moderado Opposition—Cordova, War.
Gen. Cordova resigned the Presidency of the Conacl is, avor of the Duke on Rivas.
The houses of Messrs, Domenich and Quinto were also

The houses of Mesers, Domenech and Quinto were also sacked last night, and that of Count Vistahermore, who is second in command of the division sent against O Doungl. The insurgents burned bonds, bank notes, and even, I amesoured, threw bags of money into the flames. I myself saw them throwing in plate. Quinto's house contained some very valuable pictures, which were all destroys. They began sacking Sariorius a house at 9 o clock last night, and they were still burning its contents some loan after daylight this morning. Mosius and Calderon de la Barca, being ineffensive men, and considered for less corrupt than their colleagues, were not interfered with.

I forced to mention in the first part of my letter the

I forgot to mention in the first part of my letter the to got to mention in the part of the part of the part in the part in the good of the part in the part in the good of the part in the part they are still bringing the furniture, &c., out of the house of Count Vistahermono and burning it. In the Cally Jaccontrize the women are carrying up the paving stone into the balconies, to throw down on the troops if thy nivance. In the Horno de is Mata (a street which crosses at right angles that above named are a few insurgents, who emerge from behind the corners to fire at the troops posted in much larger force at the end of the Jaconsetties, and who return their fire. These, however, are but dropping shots and trifling skirmishing. Upon the whole the town is quieter than I expected. The troops have order not to meddle with the insurgents, and do not seem sory for the order, for they sympathize with their cause in great measure. they are still bringing the farmiture, &c., out of the h

great measure.

I am informed that among the numerous cries heard in t, a rather frequent one was "Vica the Queen, but the Constitution of 1837, and if not, not -y riso-

The Gazette has just appeared. It gives the list of the The Gazette has just appeared. It gives the list of the Ministry as stated above. It announces the resignation of Gen. San Roman, Under Secretary-at-War, a particularly corrupt and detested official. Gen. Mariano Persy is named in his stead. The Marquis of Perales is named Governor of Madrid. A decree restablishes, in all is force and rigor, the royal decree of 1845 with respect to the press, until such time as the Cortes shall approve and sanction a definitive law. Another decree annuls, is so far as it has not yet been executed, the decree of the 19th of May, imposing a forced anticipation of six months taxes.

taxes.

Pretty well this for a beginning of retractation. It is surprising the Queen does not say, as her father used to do when compelled completely to change his system of government, that she "has been deceived." But that would not accord with the praises lavished in last night's Extraordinary Gazette upon Sartorius and his departed gang—praises which, by the by, are omitted in to-day's Gazette.

In the non-official part of the Gazette the following of

In the non-official part of the Gazette the following of curs:

"The new Ministry have accepted the honorable confidence placed in them by Her Majesty, with the firm resolution to govern constitutionally and with the Parliament; to resetablish public order; to correct abuses; and to unite all Spanierds in one family. It will govern with these views, and will call together Corres, in which will be proposed such reforms as the good of the nation may require.

"The new Government trusts in the sense of the Spanish nation, in its love to the Throne, its adhesion to the Constitution, and its respect for the laws, and that in the present crisis it will await with calm and confidence the acts of the Government before judging it.

"At 5 this morning the new Ministry took the auths to Her M jesty.

"Her Majesty has been pleased to promote the valuat Col. Den Autonio Maria Garrigo to the rank of Brigadier General, conferring on him at the same time the command of the cavalry existing in this capital and that which may come in from the surrounding villages."

come in from the surrounding villages."

Garrigo, it will be remembered, is the colonel who

made the desperate charges on the artillery at Vicalvaro, was wounded and taken prisoner, condemned and pardoned. He has just been making a speech to the people in the Puerta del Sol, from the balcony of the Ministry of the Interior. I was not there, and have not yet learned

After this I need hardly say that orders have been sent After this I need hardly say that orders have been sent by telegraph to Gen. Blaser to suspend hostilities against O Dornell, which he will doubtless not be sorry to dounless, indeed, he and his army have already passed over to the insurgents. What the insurgent Generals will say to the Ministry that has just been formed it is hard to guess. If they accept it, they will of course be reinstated in all their honors, and probably receive promotions and be thanked for their confuct.

The new Governor of Madrid has just published his first bands. He invites the people to respect the laws and

The new Governor of Madrid has just published his first bando. He invites the people to respect the laws and contribute to the reestablishment of order.

"The public tranquility having been disturbed in the past night, serious excesses have committed, favored by the darkness, and for want of authorities to watch over the town. I am disposed to prevent the repetition of such offenses, with the cooperation of the other authorities and the support of all good citizens, and relying on the sense and patriotism of the people of Madrid."

Then follows assurances of confidence in the Government, &c.

The present Government can hardly, I thing, be esca-sidered as more than provisional.